Q: What is the role of leadership in organisational behaviour?

A: The role of leadership in organizational behavior is to provide direction, set objectives, and motivate employees. Leaders must be able to communicate effectively and inspire employees to achieve the organization's goals.

Q: What are the different perspectives of organisational behaviour?

A: Two perspectives are used to examine organizational behavior, which include internal and external perspectives. An internal perspective involves examining an individual's thoughts, feelings, beliefs and their effect on the individual's performance. An external perspective takes into account the effect of external events and environmental factors on an individual's performance.

Q: How does organizational behavior contribute to the success of the organisation?

A: Organisational behaviour can contribute to the success of an organisation in a number of ways. For example, it can help organisations to attract and retain the best employees, to develop effective leaders, to create a positive and productive work environment, and to improve communication and decision-making.

Q: What are the major obstacles to effective organisational behaviour?

A: The major obstacles to effective organizational behaviour are:

- Lack of communication.
- Lack of trust.
- Lack of commitment.
- Lack of motivation.

Q: What are the key goals in organisational behaviour?

A: There are a number of key goals in organisational behaviour, including:

- Understanding and predicting human behaviour in organisations.
- Improving organisational effectiveness.
- Creating a more positive and productive work environment.

Q: How do individual differences impact organisational behaviour?

A: Organizational behavior is the study of how individuals and groups interact within an organization. It focuses on how people behave in organizations. Individual

differences impact organizational behavior in many ways. For example, individual differences can impact how people communicate and how they respond to change.

Q: What is the role of communication in organisational behaviour?

A: Communication fulfills three main functions within an organization i.e.:

- Coordination
- Transmission of information
- Sharing emotions and feelings.

Q: How can organisational behaviour be improved?

A: There is no single answer to this question as it depends on the specific organisation and what needs to be improved. However, some general tips that may help include:

- Encouraging open communication between employees and management.
- Fostering a positive work environment where employees feel valued and supported.
- Implementing clear and concise policies and procedures.
- Providing regular training and development opportunities for employees.
- Encouraging employee feedback and input on organisational decisions.

Q: Differences between Soft and Hard cultures?

A: The differences between Soft and Hard cultures are:

Soft Culture	Hard Culture
A soft culture is one that is easy to change. It is flexible and adaptable.	A hard culture is one that is difficult to change. It is inflexible and resistant to change.
A soft culture is built on trust.	A hard culture is built on control.
A soft culture is open. Information is shared freely and people are encouraged to communicate.	A hard culture is closed. Information is tightly controlled and communication is limited.
A soft culture is creative. People are encouraged to be innovative and to experiment.	A hard culture is conservative. People are discouraged from being creative and from taking risks.

Q: Differences between Behaviour and Attitude?

A: The differences between Behaviour and Attitude are:

Behavior	Attitude
Behavior is the way we act.	Attitude is the way we think.
Behavior can be observed.	Attitude is more internal.
Behavior is often a choice.	Attitude is more ingrained.
Behavior can be changed.	Attitude is difficult to change.

Q: Differences between Formal and Informal Organisation?

A: The differences between Formal and Informal Organisation are:

Formal Organisation	Informal Organisation
Formal organisations are those which are established by law.	Informal organisations are not established by law.
Formal organisations have a well-defined structure.	Informal organisations don't have a well-defined structure.
Formal organisations have a clear hierarchy.	Informal organisations don't have a clear hierarchy.
Formal organisations are usually large in size.	Informal organisations are usually small in size.

Q: Define Machiavellianism in the context of OB?

A: In the context of OB, Machiavellianism is a personality trait which is characterised by a duplicitous, cunning and manipulative nature.